

*Eng. Hist. Topog. & Ant. 11.*

A D V I C E

T O T H E

U N I V E R S I T I E S.

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O X F O R D and C A M B R I D G E.

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— R i s u m t e n e a t i s a m i c i ?

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THE  
AUTHOR'S  
PREFATORY ADVICE  
TO  
HIMSELF.

NEVER imitate the  
plan of a preceding  
author; for though it should  
be much admired, yet it  
is below the character of a  
man

vi    PREFARATORY ADVICE.

man of genius to tread in a beaten path ; it also incurs a reflection upon him, for not having first began (as the invention of letters has been so very late) the model of a style which his own taste preferred to all others.

If you are afraid to attempt something new, search some centuries back, and if you can perchance find some antiquated work, which has escaped the destruction of old, and the observation of later times, bring it into light, and pass it as your own: by this means you  
have



PREFARATORY ADVICE. vii

have two strings to your bow; if you miss one shot, you are almost sure of the other; if your plagiarisms escape discovery, you gain the character of a man of genius, and tho' some good-natured critics should detect the fraud, you will nevertheless obtain the character of a man of great learning, and as one who has penetrated very far into the deep recesses of antiquity.

By imitating others, *incedis per ignes suppositas cineri doloso*; you are running wilfully into the fire; you are  
com-

viii      PREFARATORY ADVICE.

commending the works of a  
writer, whom all the world  
has applauded---a snare which  
authors ought particularly to  
avoid.

ADVICE

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# A D V I C E

T O T H E

UNIVERSITIES, &c.

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*To the Vice Chancellor.*

**T**HE power annexed to your office is vast and almost unlimited ; you have authority both to enact, and put in execution what laws you please ; you have servants around you ready to obey your nod at a moment's warning : in short, immediately on being invested

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with

with the office of Vice Chancellor, you should look upon yourself as an entire new man, and begin to model yourself accordingly. You must put on a severe countenance, speak roughly, and walk in such a manner as though you felt your consequence.

You are next to take every method in your power to render yourself particular; this is peculiarly requisite to every self-consequential man: make new laws, because there are not sufficient already, or search into the statute book, and whatever law your predecessors have passed over as needless, or have thought too difficult to put in execution, do you  
be

be sure fix upon, and order it to be strictly observed. The less beneficial, or the more disliked it is by the university, so much the more it will enhance your authority in being able to put it in execution. Here are statutes in plenty, to answer your purpose in this particular; and though time and customs have in the present age made them appear rather absurd and ridiculous, that is too insignificant a reason to be the guide of *your* conduct : and by reviving those statutes which are most contrary to present usages, you will shew a proper contempt for them.

As dress is chiefly governed by custom, I would attend to that



particularly ; not by forbidding laced coats, and other tinsel finery, for this rule would not be sufficiently singular to bear a date in the annals of your reign ; but I would attack the head-piece at once, and make a standard of measure for all wigs, curls, queus, clubs, &c. &c. &c. reserving to myself the right of wearing the largest wig, as being the greatest man in the university.

King Henry the first made his arm the standard of measure for a yard ; and as every instance of arbitrary power should be adhered to as strictly as possible, I would order, suppose, my little finger to be  
the



the length of every curl, and no queue, under pain of the severest penalty, to exceed the length of my great one. Thus you will have the whole university under the command (you may say) of your little finger ; and have the credit of executing the full power of your office, with the character of an active and arbitrary magistrate.

*To the Proctors, and Pro Proctors.*

**A**S the primum mobile resides in the former magistrate, you are the chief springs, by which it acts, and effects its motions. A power of great importance and magnitude, and which I would extend to the very farthest limit.

To use polite language, to endeavour to gain esteem rather than fear, is not acting up to the vigour of your office; and are maxims only adapted to those, whose notions of power are mean, and contemptible, and whose actions are not guided by the strict principle of passive obedience.

obedience and non-resistance. This is the doctrine you ought to adopt and which you ought to seek every method of putting in execution on the most trifling occasions.

If an Under-Graduate passes by, and through oversight neglects to cap you, order him to call upon you the next morning, and give him a severe imposition : should he plead the excuse of not seeing you, ask him where his eyes were, and impose a double tax upon him for his impertinence ; but on pain of losing your dignity and importance, you must be sure never to ask him to sit down, but keep him standing the whole time.

—The

—The lowest peasant who ever fed upon the productions of the earth, and who inhabits the most homely cot, knows this common piece of civility ; nature dictated it to him : to those who live in the world, this is the most common mark of politeness, and when omitted gives the highest offence: but it is a princely dignity, and a sign of a *superior* power, to sit down while another is standing, as well as a pleasant gratification to be able to exercise this mark of power over those, to whom, when out of the university, you must be obliged to give place.

This ought to be particularly  
ob-

observed by the Pro-Proctors, whose badge of dignity being out of sight, ought to make themselves known by some other mark ; he should shew his consequence and authority in his very countenance, and by his austerity of manners and behaviour, acquaint every one that he is a *Pro*.—

If again in your nocturnal rambles, (for you should be prying every where) you should by chance meet with two or three supping quietly at a coffee-house ; do not deign to tell them the impropriety of it, or desire them to do so no more, but order them from supper instantly, and bid them go home to college ; point to the castle, tell

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them



them you have power to send them there, and treat them as the meanest felons ; and that you will be sure to put that power into execution, should they not instantly obey your orders.

When you visit the schools of a morning, as the business there is merely *pro formâ*, you must be excessively severe and strict. Should any one be in the least imperfect in his arguments, pluck him immediately, and stop his business from going on ; should he, however, be perfect, and go through the usual course of arguments, you must then endeavour to puzzle him



him with some trifling, insignificant term, or question, in mathematics, or logic, and should he not be able to answer, you may, for the first time, as a matter of favor, permit his exercise to stand, but threatening, at the same time, if you ever meet with him so deficient a second time, to turn him out of the schools *cum ignominia*.

In these and such like trifling occasions, you are to shew your authority. You may consider yourself as the prime minister of an absolute monarch, whose maxim of government is *fear alone*, and who, like the savages of Louisiana, cut the tree to the root, to gather the

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fruit.

fruit. Let this be the idea and emblem of your government.

*To the Heads of Colleges.*

WHAT has been advis'd concerning the former offices, will for the chief part be applicable to yours, that grand maxim of university government, being equally necessary to each, *authority* and *fear*.

The chief offences which come more immediately under your cognifance, are miffing chapel and hall, and knocking in late at night; in each of thefe I would endeavour  
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to be the most strict of any head in the university ; if any one miss'd chapel more than twice during the week, I would punish it as a very heinous offence ; and none should dare to dine out of hall, unless they had previously sent to beg my leave. Eleven o'clock should be the hour limited for coming in at night; the last stroke of which, if any one exceeded, for the very first time he should be confined to college, and have a most severe imposition.

But there is one fault incident to youth, and which in the university, where so many young men are together, often happens ; viz Excess of drinking.—The ease and vi-

vivacity of conversation, the openness of thought, and cheerfulness of spirit, which generally circulate with the bottle, are apt to lead us unwarily beyond the bounds limited for the enjoyment of it.

We are most of us sensible of this, except perhaps a set of dogmatical philosophers, whose rules debar them of all those things, by which the ordinary passions are fed; and where there remains only this passion, of censuring the common enjoyments of life, for the very rule that torments them: except such, we are most of us sensible of the above, and very few, in the course of their lives, can say they have

have not often been guilty of this fault.—Youth, therefore, to whom the exact limits are not so clearly chalked out, as to those of more experience and knowledge, may naturally be expected to fall sometimes into this excess; considering it in this light, it is by most now and then forgiven, or passed over. But (to pursue my advice) such palliating frivolous excuses are beneath the consideration of *the* head of *a* college; if I set them a good example, I would oblige them to imitate it; for the very first transgression, therefore, I would expel them the college; nay farther, should any one ever introduce persons, in such a situation, within the walls



walls of my college, I would make him answer for their faults by immediate expulsion. Was any other college inclined to view his fault through a more contracted medium, and be willing to admit him; I would on no account whatsoever grant him a *liceat*; this would be reducing the extent and power of my authority and laws.

Nor need there be the least apprehension, that, by such treatment, the college will fall into disrepute; there are plenty of rigid uncles, and some fathers in the world, who will be glad to place their nephews or sons under such rigid discipline--you will have the  
dread



dread and hatred of the one, but you will gain the approbation of those who are of much more consequence, and whose principles correspond exactly to your own.

I shall now proceed to the Ministers of your government.

*To the Fellows.*

A Fellow of a College is a person of very high rank and consequence in the university; his power, so far as his jurisdiction extends, bears almost an unlimited sway. The Under-Graduates of the College are put under submis-

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five

five obedience to his command, for a neglect of which he has a power of inflicting a very severe punishment. His only business is, to eat, drink, and sleep; his only care, the means of filling up his idle hours.

As we have just said how consequential an office this is, a Fellow ought to be thoroughly sensible of it, and endeavour, as much as possible, to keep up his dignity: and in some things he may observe the rules laid down for the Proctors; such as, if an Under Graduate neglects to cap him, to punish him severely, keep him always standing, and the like—I would only advise him at the same time, that, as his  
power

power is rather of less extent than the former, so he ought to keep exactly to its limits, “ est quodam  
 “ prodire tenus, sed non datur ul-  
 “ tra.”—He should have all the dependant members in absolute submissive obedience ; punish them severely for the least fault, and extend his authority to the very utmost.—Here should be his “ ne plus ul-  
 “ tra” ; he must now yield to a principle no less urgent than the former ; viz. Self-interest.—If an Under Graduate pays him, as tutor, but eight guineas addition per annum, (for most resident Fellows have some pupils) and is a profitable member of society, let this be a sufficient recompence for any thing he may commit within his cogni-

fance, either in contempt of his own authority, in defiance of the rules of the college, or the statutes of the university. In short, let him submit to any thing, if it will be the means of adding to his present sinecures, or of keeping those which he has got.

If, in the long vacation, he should condescend so far as to visit his friends, and mix a little with the world, let him be sure to keep up his college rules and manners, and not yield to those of fashion; which he ought to condemn, as the parent of folly, and mere child of whim and fancy.—  
Let his whole demeanor and conversation

versation shew his contempt of  
 these, as if the whole world was  
 inferior to him, and that true and  
 proper manners were only to be  
 learn'd in a college library.—Let  
 him not fail, however, to catch the  
 first opportunity of shewing his  
 own taste and learning: let him  
 pour forth his sentiments in abun-  
 dance, with quotations from old  
 Greek and Latin authors, and tell  
 his long, dry, legendary tale; this  
 will give him, in the opinion of  
 the ladies, the character of deep  
 knowledge, and profound wisdom.  
 —Should any one speak indiffe-  
 rently, such as concerning the  
 weather, or any external object,  
 merely for the sake of saying some-  
 thing,



thing, let him immediately endeavour to account for it philosophically, quoting the opinion of each author from Copernicus down to Ferguson. Now and then, however, he may attempt to shake off the Fellow, and let the company see he can be any thing, by telling a merry story which happened at college fifty years ago : as soon as he has finished, he should not wait for the approbation of the company, but shew that he thinks it an extraordinary good thing, by raising a laugh louder than all the rest. — By such behaviour ought a Fellow of a College to distinguish himself from the crowd of other mortals.—How contemptible!



ble ! how insignificant is the fashion and custom of the world ! when compared to those rules, which have antiquity for their origin, and which each successive order of Fellows have constantly observed with the most scrupulous exactness ! Let not, therefore, any one of you be so far forgetful of these rules, as to give them up for those which whim first invented as a pattern for ignorance and folly.

*To the Bursar.*

THE Bursarship is an office belonging to the Fellows, and is one appointed annually from their body, to inspect and regulate the affairs of the college—to him the *battles* of each are to be paid; and as his accounts are not to be settled till the year's end, it is his business to compel the money to be paid him regularly every quarter; by which means he gains the interest of it for the intermediate time. This renders his place a pretty sinecure, productive of profit without trouble—for, as he is a Fellow,  
 he

he must of course spend his time in "ease and dignity"; nor is it to be expected, that he will destroy the one, in regulating accounts, or bemoan the other in scolding cheating cooks, and saucy butlers; let them rather cheat the college, (provided they do not include him) grow rich in the service, and live at ease like himself.

At the quarter's end, when the accounts are to be settled, there must of course be an insufficiency to satisfy other demands: to make up this, and to add a little to their own private emolument, let there be so much superadded to every one's *battles*, (except to those of his

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own

own order); and that there may be some colour of justice, let the imposition be put upon each head, as it is supposed they can best afford it.

By serving all in this measure, less complaint will be liable to be made. Should there be any one, however, so particular as to enquire concerning this additional article, you may tell him it has been a custom, time immemorial, observed by the college, and that it is not in your power to redress it; tell him to lay his complaint before every Fellow of the college, as well as the Head, if he thinks it a hardship. This will be sure either to intimidate him, or else, see-  
ing

ing how fruitless any further enquiry he may make would be, he will prudently acquiesce under it.

Thus may you acquire profit, ease, and luxury at a cheap rate.

*To the Under Graduates.*

AS the characters and dispositions of Under Graduates are various, some quite contrary to others; I shall be better understood by each, if I divide them into different classes, as they are respectively denominated in the universi-



ty, and give my advice seperately ;  
 that all may know how to keep  
 up to their particular characters.  
 They may be included under the  
 general denomination of Quiz,  
 Raph, or Buck. I shall begin first  
 with the Quiz.

*To the Quiz.*

**A** Quiz, in the most common  
 acceptation of the word, sig-  
 nifies one who thinks, speaks, or  
 acts differently from the rest of the  
 world in general. But as man-  
 ners and opinions are as various  
 as,

as mankind, it will be difficult to say, who shall be termed a Quiz, and who shall not ; each person indiscriminately applying the name of Quiz to every one who differs from himself : not to lose myself therefore in the labyrinth of opinions, suffice it to say, that those to whom the term has most commonly been applied, have held it in a good sense, and by the skilful alteration of a letter, produced the opinion of Horace in their favour ; “ Vir bonus est *quis*.” — Others, by the contrary rule, have held it in an opposite sense.

But to confine myself within the precincts of the University, from  
whence

whence I believe this amphibious creature originally sprung ; I conceive him to be one of those dull, pedantic, spiritless animals, who jog on in the same beaten track, pulled along, as it were, by rules, and frightened, every step he advances, with a continual terror of sconces and impositions. Influenced in his conduct rather thro' a dread of punishment, than thro' a real desire of doing what is right.

A Quiz, therefore, ought, by every little art and appearance, to enhance his own merit, and depreciate, as much as possible, that of others, in the opinion of those  
who

who are placed in authority over him.

If he is tired of being in his room all the morning, let him not stir, on any account, within the walls of the college, without a large Greek folio under his arm, appearing to muse, every step he advances, on some intricate point of dispute, or on some subject the most dry and remote from common observation.

When he wants to lounge with another person, he should appear as if he went merely to solve some deep question of this kind, and suffer himself to be detained not  
with-

without the greatest difficulty ; with a continual complaint of the idleness and folly of others, who can so lounge away their time, which to him is so precious, and which he devotes constantly to study.

Whilst his room is cleaning out, let him handle his folio again, which should be always ready for that purpose, and march, reading, with slow step, up and down the quadrangle ; observing to chuse that part opposite his tutor's window, and to have his book open towards the latter end.—When he is in his room, he should be always sure to shut his outer door, that he  
may



may appear to avoid loungers, taking particular care, at the same time, to let every one in who comes; to shew them the folios which he has read, and the notes, commentaries, criticisms, &c. &c. which he has transcribed. — Manuscripts of this latter kind he should strew all over his room; and keep his folios, some open, and some piled up, one upon another, on each table.

The Lectures of the College should be his particular study, that he may be able, in the eye of his tutor, to outshine the rest of his class. — Should another person at lecture not be able immediately

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to

to prove some dry problem in Euclid proposed to him by his tutor, let him be sure, by whispering, gesture, and features, to shew all present that he is perfectly acquainted with it, and able to solve it immediately.—It will not be amiss to set down a few rules to be observed in the above case.

If the person to whom the question is put should hesitate a little, and not give an immediate answer, he should, in that case, whisper it to his next neighbour, but it must be in such a manner, that every one present, particularly his tutor, may be sure to hear it. This will answer two purposes ; it  
may

may have the appearance of good-nature on the one part, and shew his knowledge and abilities on the other.

If he gives a wrong answer to the question, he should in that case be prepared with as many signs and antics as Punch in the puppet shew; he should move about in his chair, sigh, gape, grin, extend his front, and contradict the side part of his face, like a man half *starved*.

If a right answer be given, he should then give a nod of assent, accompanied with a very gentle smile, or else a side-shake, with a grin and squint; signs

that he thought him very lucky in hitting upon the point, and that it was much contrary to his expectation.

In his conversation he should assume the air of a pedant, by studying it long before he attempts to speak, and taking care always to select words the most remote from common use.

What I have said concerning a *Quiz*, may seem to appertain chiefly to the character of a pedant; but, upon observation, I believe a very great compound of pedantry will always be found in the materials of a *Quiz*. I shall proceed now to the *Raph*.

*To the Reph.*

THE first object which conveys any idea concerning a stranger is his dress; and very often, by observing the minutiae of this article, our prejudgment concerning the character of an individual is not ill formed.

If we observe a man careless and negligent in his apparel, his beard rough, and hair undressed; his buckles, and other such appurtenances of dress similar to those worn centuries ago, we conceive him to be a  
philosopher,



philosopher, or one who is totally employed in his closet ; an enthusiastic admirer of antiquity, and a bigot to the manners and customs of a former generation. In such a manner do most individuals display the ensigns of their character.

'Tis my concern to point out that of a *Raph*, (which term I conceive to be synonymous to the common word of blackguard), and to advise first, the dress by which he ought always to manifest himself.

In the first place, then, his hair ought never to be powdered, as there is nothing, in my opinion, which carries a more *Raphish* appearance

pearance, than the hair well greased over with pomatum, but without the least grain of powder.

Care should be likewise taken, that each part should correspond in appearance to one another as much as possible: for this purpose the face should never be washed more than once a week at most ; a clean shirt should be put on but twice : in short, to be as dirty and slovenly as possible in his dress, ought to be the grand object of a *Raph*, and is one of his chief characteristics.

The next object is to assume proper manners and behaviour :  
and

and here I shall lay down one general recommendation ; viz. that his chief study should be to please himself always in preference to others.

The care of one's self, is a principle dictated by nature ; and since she has provided most with the means of so doing, 'tis ridiculous to suppose that she intended we should help one another, when she had provided us with the means of helping ourselves.--Let the polite man sit down, read, and starve, with his hands before him ; until another should politely come, and put a little bit of bread in his mouth :—but the *Raph* acts always in conformity to nature, and makes  
good

good use of the means with which she has provided him of taking care of himself.

Let him, therefore, in every trifling circumstance, if he can, maintain this principle ; always bearing in mind the old proverb, “ Charity begins at home.”

At dinner he should scramble to be helped first, and knock down the first who opposes him : or, if he is compelled to wait, he may employ the interval in picking his teeth or nails with the fork, making pills with the bread between his thumb and finger, and throwing them in the plates of others who are eating.—To wipe the

G mouth

mouth before drinking is troublesome, and a ceremony by far too trifling to be observed; and it would be rather deviating from his character, should he wait to swallow what he has in his mouth.—During dinner-time he may spit upon the floor, sniff up his nose, and practice a thousand little indecencies, which other men sicken at; but with a *Raph* the grand rule is “*Salus ante mores*”.

When he walks out, he must be sure to take the wall of every one who passes, and particularly those of any rank or eminence.—If any fray or riot happens in the University, it is a *Raph*'s business



ness to be in the midst of it. Boxing ought to be one of his chief studies, so that he may be able, upon such occasions, to signalize himself, either in accepting a challenge, if any townsman should offer, or else to be the terror of all those, who, in an inferior degree, are stiled \* *Raphs*.

I proceed now to the third and last of our distinctions—viz. the *Buck*.

\* This term is indiscriminately applied by the Gown to most of the townsmen, as well as to a certain class of men in the University.

*To the Buck.*

OF all the different characters which grace the University, there is none amongst the younger class so much aspired to as that of a *Buck*. The spirit of opposition, the wild and delightful career of youth, was it not for him would be in danger of being altogether stopt by the tyrannical hand of Proctors and Fellows. A *Buck* is the very life and soul of the University. Where would be the riots, where the noise and confusion, which so much enliven it, was it not  
for

for this glorious set of men, whose study is solely employed in actions of this kind? I shall, therefore, give a few hints to a young man, when he first enters the University, what he ought to do, to acquire this so much envied title.

The first quality a young man ought to possess, is to be able to drink his two bottles a day ; if he is not able to do this, he will scarce ever be able to reach the goal. Wine is the very essence of a *Buck*, and the *primum mobile* of all his actions. *Quid non ebrietas designat?* it enables him to break windows, *rou* his tutor, cut a dash in High-street, and knock down  
Proctors;

Proctors ; nay even the sanctity of the Vice Chancellor's wig itself, would not be able to over-awe the effect of wine in co-operation with the spirits of a *Buck*. Hence proceed those trophies of honour, those badges of distinction, fines, sconces, impositions, confinement, rustication, &c. &c. the true insignia of a *Buck*.—With these he furnishes his room, with these he is able to constitute a tolerable library : for no book ought ever to be seen in the room of a *Buck*, except what belongs to Proctors or Fellows, which, with the impositions, &c. cut no small appearance.

The next thing to be considered  
is,

is, how shall a *Buck* perform these tasks and impositions? *fag* and obedience are foreign and unintelligible terms.

For this purpose, therefore, he should provide himself, as soon as possible, with a good clever barber, as some vulgarly stile them, but who with more propriety should here be called *tonfers*. These gentlemen of the comb are in Oxford of the greatest use and consequence: exclusive of their professional abilities, they will procure a theme (or, in case of an urgent necessity, they would not scruple making one themselves) for half a crown, and a good declamation for five shil-



shillings. They will get all impositions done, and know where the best horse and the prettiest girl are in all Oxford. Nothing need farther be said concerning the importance of these gentlemen—A *Buck* ought to have them constantly in one way or another.

Fox-hunting is another requisite: this ought to employ three mornings in the week at least; or, as drinking employs the evening, to prevent being broken in upon, you may fan a hack to Woodstock, or chapel, for the sake of more commodious hunting next morning; the other three mornings may very reasonably be spent  
in

in bed after the fatigue of the preceding day.—On Sunday the only lounge is, to take a fan to Abingdon, or Woodstock, and back again : as for church, 'tis a disgrace to a *Buck* to know the way there ; I would therefore always take care to be booted and spurred on a Sunday morning in particular, lest any one should suspect I had been there.—Irregularity and contempt of rule should be the leading principle of a *Buck* : every thing, therefore, which the Fellows or Head require, he ought to take particular care to avoid. — The College-chapel he should never attend : should he at any time be so unfortunate as to be in com-

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pany

pany where they all chuse to go there, he ought to prefer sitting in his room by himself, than be of the party.

The Hall he should very seldom see the inside of: if he is not engaged to dine out, or has no company at home, (which should very seldom be the case) let him dine alone in his own room; for he ought to take every opportunity of appearing to disregard the order of the college; and particularly so, when expence attends it. Dining in the hall constantly is saving expence, a motive which a *Buck* ought never to regard: his study, on the contrary, should be how to spend as much as possible, and rather

ther to throw away than save in any article.

Attendance upon Lecture is another thing enjoined by the college, and which for that reason a *Buck* ought never to appear at.

The academic dress prescribed by the University he ought in each particular as carefully as possible to avoid; the cap and gown should scarce ever be worn, and it is much beneath him to take the trouble of putting on a band; unless by way of derision he chooses to wear a paper one.

Boots and round hat constitute

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the

the proper dress ; and in these he should make it a rule always to walk where he is most likely to be observed—to shew that he rides out constantly, and either does not regard the expence of hiring, or that he keeps a horse of his own. This will likewise make him appear a man of fortune, and shew his spirit in spending it.

In short a *Buck* ought to despise all rule, and contemn all authority; his sole study should be his own whim and humour ; and his sole delight breeding noise, riots, and confusion. College, therefore, is a place where a *Buck* shews off to the greatest advantage, it being a place chiefly adapted to the study of  
lite-



rature, and of course requiring that order, quietness and regularity necessary for that end. What a charming place for a *Buck* to shew his talents in! what can be a greater pleasure than disturbing a studious man, breaking his doors and windows, throwing all his books about, and, by way of catastrophe, making a funeral pile of all his furniture? then how charming it is again to put a whole University into confusion! break windows, knock down *Proctors*, damn all the statutes of the University; and threaten even the Vice Chancellor himself. This is the life, this the very soul of a *Buck*, nor need he in the least be afraid of consequences; he may depend upon

upon it he will have a *bene di scepit*, from every *Buck* in the university.

As the *Cook* occupies a very material place in each college, and has a fine opportunity of profiting by advice, it would be unfriendly to pass him over. I shall conclude therefore with a few hints

*To the Cook.*

THERE is no man who has so fair an opportunity of putting his talents of cheating in execution as the *Cook* of a college. There  
is

is no obstacle whatever in his way, no power to stop his hand—except it be that of *conscience*, to find which in a *Cook* would be as uncommon, and as much contrary to nature, as the *horse's neck joined to a human head*.

This (if there should be such a false and unallied ingredient in his composition) he should set totally aside, for conscience being mostly in proportion to the space allotted for doing wrong, and as this to a *Cook* is unlimited, conscience should be so also. The Head of the college, and Fellows are the only visible powers which can controul him. The first  
seems

seems to be the chief obstacle; but a dextrous *Cook* will dress up his actions in such a manner, that he shall not be able in the smallest article to discern the false ingredients of which they are composed. As to the Fellows, if he will be but careful not to cheat them, they will not often molest him in inspecting the accounts of others; there being in general a coalition between the *Cook* and the *Bursar*, who has the chief management of accounts; for these being mostly very intricate and difficult, particularly in regard to what concerns the kitchen; it requires too much trouble and attention to set them

them right: on this account, therefore, there is an inseperable tye between them, the *Cook* being very near as often obliged to cheat for him as for himself.

The younger part of the college he has totally at his own disposal; but to avoid enquiry of any sort, the accounts must be set down in an unintelligible form, so that it shall be impossible for any one false charge to be discovered: if they enquire, you may tell them just what you please; there are few who will be able to remember when told, and still fewer who will take the pains to understand it. But to avoid too severe a scrutiny, I would adapt my charges according to the

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circumstances of each : on such as I found could afford it, and were careless and negligent, I would have no mercy ; the rest in the like proportion. By this means you will soon grow rich ; you may then do what you please ; you are as much a gentleman as any belonging to the college, (for money constitutes this) and, as such, may answer word for word with any who think fit to find fault or complain.

If any one attempts to sconce, he must be very weak indeed, if he does not know that he himself must pay for it. I would make him, at least, for a fortnight, pay double for every article.

With

With these ingredients, a *Cook* would ill deserve the name, did he not taste of each, mix one with another, and make something of every thing. His very credit consists in deception ; he should dress out each trifling dish, so as to appear of consequence ; and he should show off his hollow puff with a garnished paste.

F I N I S.

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Vide Critical Review published the January 1, 1783,  
See also Mr. Maty's Review for December 1782.

